

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

WALTER G. SMITH

EDITOR

SATURDAY

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If it is true that Mr. McCandless had nothing to do with the anti-Cofer proceedings, as the gentleman who wrote his disclaimer avers, then it is the duty of Mr. McCandless to at once reform the convictions of his personal friends and relatives.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOURTH.

The Fourth of July was first observed in a fringe of little settlements on the Atlantic coast of North America. Before many years had passed, it was honored on the Mississippi river and the great lakes; and in seventy years the Pathfinder carried its observance to the Pacific. Within a decade the flag of the Fourth has crossed that ocean, planting itself on islands of the sea and on the Asiatic littoral. Now on the 133d anniversary of Independence Day, the sun cannot set upon its glories; for while the morning gun is booming its salutation to the colors from Fort Knox, on the Penobscot, the evening gun in the farthest post of the Philippines is bidding them good night.

But the spirit of the Fourth has gone further than this. It accounts for the republican status of South America; it has profoundly influenced Canada; it has reversed the original toryism of the mother country. Australian laws and customs and beliefs respond to it. The fourth French republic, like the first, is its reincarnation. But for what was embodied in the Declaration of Independence—but for those great truths our forefathers held to be self-evident—there would probably have been no Duma in Russia today, no Austro-Hungarian parliament, no constitution in Spain and Italy and, perhaps, no triumphant democracy in England. There are few despots left in the world today; the people are co-sovereigns; the reign of the common man is coming.

Happily the sovereigns of Europe did not foresee these results, or the coalition, the Holy Alliance, might have come a generation before it did and made America its objective. Napoleon was its victim instead; yet, gathered in Independence Hall in Philadelphia were men who held the destinies of Europe as well as of the New World in their hands and were setting in motion a mightier agency of political disintegration than ever Napoleon became. The great Emperor is called "the child of the French revolution," and the French revolution owed so much to the lessons of democracy brought back by the French soldiers and sailors from America—those who took part in the revolutionary war—that the founders of this republic are not without their share of responsibility for even the Napoleonic assault upon the old bulwarks of European society.

It is this mighty relation to the progress of humanity which should one day lift the Fourth of July out of the political calendar of a single nation and put it in the political calendar of the world.

THE INJUNCTION COMEDY.

The anti-injunction issue is a curious one in its effect on current politics. It was started, originally, by the labor unions, which had lost various strikes because of a recourse of those whose business was hindered by them, to the restraining power of the courts. The Democracy, which was playing to the labor gallery, put an anti-injunction plank in its platform, whereupon the Republicans charged them with entering into a conspiracy against the freedom of the bench. Many votes were cast for the Republican ticket four years ago as a means of protecting the judiciary.

Now the pendulum has swung the other way. To save the labor vote for Taft, the late Republican convention adopted an anti-injunction plank; and the Eastern Democrats are fighting tooth and nail to exclude one from the Democratic platform. Should they succeed, it will be the turn of the Democrats to "view with alarm" the tendency of the Republican party to bend the courts to its despotic will, and to warn the country that, only in the endorsement at the polls of the safe and sane policies of Bryan can the sanctity of the ermine be preserved.

To the gods who sit on Olympus an American political campaign must be a quadrennial diversion, quite as stimulating to their curiosity as a good sleight-of-hand show is to mortals.

Editor Advertiser.—Reverting to the money question discussed editorially by you in your issue of July 1, let me ask whether a stable government, backed by patriotic and industrious citizens, and a country abounding in natural resources, capable of feeding, clothing and housing successive generations of mankind, is not a sufficient guarantee for the redemption of any form of currency it may issue, without reference to a gold basis; for "whether is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?" Yours very truly,

EDWARD INGHAM.

Honolulu, T. H., July 2, 1908.

[So long as gold is the standard of value the world over a plan for the redemption of money in any other commodity would cause distrust; and where distrust in a currency prevails, the purchasing power of that currency fluctuates and business is hampered, this irrespective of the wealth of the money-issuing power.—Ed. Adv.]

The year 1776 was important in a separate sense to Hawaii than the one derived from our union with the United States. It was then that Captain Cook appeared and added these islands to the map. Considering the enterprise of the English a couple of centuries before, in the matter of adding land to the British Empire, it is surprising that Cook came here with no apparent intention to annex. He could, without any trouble, have established a claim which England would have been glad to defend in future years, upon a great deal of useful real estate in both the North and South Pacific.

The Advertiser has received various protests against the killing of the dogs at the pound, which seem to be beside the mark. It is not in the public interest to have dogs overrun the town, hence the need of rounding them up now and then and disposing of those that nobody cares to redeem. A philanthropist has an open chance to buy the executioner off, and if he does not choose to take it, the poundmaster is not to blame. He has no fund with which to maintain a colony of dogs himself and it is not well that the stray ones, most of which are mangy curs, should be thus provided for.

Hearst's Independence League has not cut much of a figure in this campaign and it was reported, several weeks ago, that Mr. Hearst had gone to Europe. But negotiations seem to have been going on betimes, and now Mr. Bryan's paper comes out in the Commoner with a warm commendation of the League. Does this mean that Bryan, if elected President, will, in return for Hearst's support, back him for Governor of New York or put him in the Cabinet?

J. Hastings Howland writes that the reservoir he is bossing back East will hold 300 times as much water as the Nuanu reservoir. If Mr. Howland estimates from the amount ours could hold while he was in charge of it, the Eastern concern may only be taking on ten gillions. Patterson ought to go over and see.

It will be interesting to see whether the high moral principle which urged Attorney Humphreys' undisclosed clients to attack the official right of Dr. Cofer to hold office will also urge them to spend money upon ascertaining whether Dr. Norgaard and Mr. Duncan are holding office rightfully or wrongfully.

Admiral Thomas, whose sudden death at Del Monte is reported by cable, was in command of one of the divisions of the battleship fleet until the retirement of Admiral Evans, whom he succeeded for a day or two, when he turned the command over to Admiral Sperry.

So many rooms have been taken in Honolulu's hotels and boarding houses by Hilo people for fleet week that Brother Kennedy and Robinson Crusoe may feel like twins.

What is going to be done towards supplying the Hawaiian exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition which Congress has appropriated money to install?

The sword seems to have got a trifle the better of the pen in yesterday's scrap.

CAPITOL LIGHTS BLAZE TONIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

ber of Commerce on Thursday, the following business was transacted:

On motion of F. C. Atherton, seconded by P. C. Jones, the chairman was instructed to request the chairman of the several improvement clubs to take up the question of neighborhood clubs.

Perley Horne was appointed a committee of one, with power to add associate members, for the purpose of interviewing the school authorities with a view of having the school grounds opened up for rest stations and some responsible persons at each place to act as a caretaker and committee on general information.

Father Valentine was appointed as a committee of one, with power to add members to his committee, for the purpose of arranging for the use of the cathedral premises on Fort street and the St. Louis College as rest stations.

J. A. Rath reported that the Palama chapel would be open and that all the committee was asked to furnish the pictorial folder on which they wished to impress the name of the chapel. The chairman stated that there was no objection to this.

P. C. Jones stated that he had arranged to open his grounds for such members of the fleet as might wander in his direction, furnishing all of the necessities in the way of soft drinks, etc., that were required.

W. W. Hall stated that it was his purpose to arrange with neighbors and to have a station at his place.

C. Hedemann suggested that it would be advisable to have sleeping quarters at the Kapiolani Park for those strollers who might miss the last car. The chairman stated that he would refer this matter to the local Waikiki Improvement Club.

On motion of Perley Horne, the executive committee were requested to take up the matter of having the Rapid Transit Company run cars every half hour between the present usual last cars and first cars. This suggestion appeared to receive universal support.

Chun Ming and Ching Shai were appointed a committee to take up the matter of organization of a rest station in their neighborhood to be supplied with soft drinks, cigars, etc.

Messrs. Yonekura and Takakuwa were appointed a committee to take in hand the matter of organizing a rest station in the vicinity of King and Smith streets.

P. C. Jones moved and Mr. Gonsalves seconded the proposition of decorating the Wilder building, owing to the prominent location which it holds, together with opening a rest station in the lower part and sleeping accommodations in the upper part, with caretaker, etc., the decorations to be done by local decorators; and that the executive committee be requested to appropriate \$250 for this specific purpose.

W. C. Weedon reported that he had interviewed the merchants in the neighborhood of Bethel street regarding the complaint sent in against the building of a comfort station, and was advised that no objections would exist under the understanding that the place be kept in a sanitary manner and erected in such way as not to create an eyesore, and be removed upon the departure of the visitors, also that the police authorities see that no looting was allowed in the neighborhood. Under this understanding, the work has gone forward.

Marston Campbell, the Superintendent of Public Works, reported that he was prepared to furnish, containers, etc., for water in the cityfront tents, providing this committee would pay for the ice, which he estimated would amount to about \$15. The chairman agreed to recommend this appropriation.

The chairman stated that it was necessary to remember in the organization of rest stations that four things were necessary as sufficient notice that there was a rest station in that locality, by the placing of banners or some designating mark of some kind; that some attempt at decorations must be made; that caretakers must be present to whom the men could talk and obtain any information which they might desire as to other points which they purpose to visit, and materials for writing, such as pens, ink, paper and pictorial cards, to be provided, as well as tables, chairs and cooling drinks in the way of lemonade or soda water or, at the very least, ice water.

VIA KAHUKU.

Expert Isbell, the wireless expert, was in communication with Wilson, the chief electrician of the St. Louis, on Thursday evening. The St. Louis was then 940 miles from Kahuku. The message from the St. Louis, as transmitted by mail to Honolulu, was as follows: "This is the St. Louis. We are nine hundred and forty miles northeast of your Kahuku station and we expect to reach San Francisco on Monday next, in the evening. The weather is fine and the sea as smooth as we have ever seen it. The climate out here is much different from the climate we had in Honolulu. If you can hear me talking to you, then you are a star at receiving. Please accept the compliments of the St. Louis and give our love to all the dear people of Oahu. Hope everybody on the island is well. I will call you again tomorrow night. So long and aloha!"

If Isbell got the message promised last night at the usual time, he has received further than he did when he got the St. Louis on the trip down, some 1100 miles from port. The cruiser is making 200 knots a day, so last night at eight o'clock should have been 1240 knots from Kahuku.

With the Hawaiian on her way from San Francisco and the St. Louis en route to San Francisco, if the wireless station were more equipped for sending, a good test of sending by relay could be had. Doubtless the Glacier and St. Louis were both in communication with Kahuku last evening, if the Glacier people are aware of the power of the local station.

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